

# THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 29TH, 1896.

NUMBER 53

## WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, RUA DE S. PEDRO  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

### AGENTS OF THE

*Pacific Steam Navigation Company*  
*Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.*

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Having large workshops and efficient plant are in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and machinery.

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depots at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:

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Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depot on Concello Island.

Tug Boats always ready for service.

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MEURON & C.<sup>IA</sup>

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Moderate prices.

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BAVARIA BEER from the  
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CAIXA NO CORREIO 16

Representatives of

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AGENTS FOR

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And various builders of railway cars: passenger and freight;  
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(Established, 1831.)

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These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

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### MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Passenger Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

Special attention given to the Sectional Construction of Carriages for shipment to Foreign Railways.

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58, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março,  
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## THE ALLISON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

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### MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Freight Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

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## THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY, PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

## WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 26,000 locomotives and 390,000 cars.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. are prepared to fill orders for one to one thousand sets of Air Brakes for Freight Cars, at one hour's notice.

For further particulars apply to their  
Sole representatives in Brazil:

Norton Megaw & Co. L<sup>d</sup>.

58, Primeiro de Março.

Rio de Janeiro.

Translations from English into Portuguese  
and vice-versa. Apply to C. S. c's this office.

## AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,  
NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.

Incorporated under laws of the State of New York, 1856  
Reorganized 1870.

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FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,  
DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,  
STAMPS, &c., in the finest and most artistic style  
FROM STEEL PLATES.

With SPECIAL FACILITIES IN PREVENTING COUNTERFEITING.  
Special papers manufactured exclusively for  
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Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 3,057 of March 24th, 1887.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

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This company has just issued in London an insurance policy on the Atchoua, Topoka and Santa Fé Railway Company, United States of America, for the amount of \$17,380,156.00 (£ 3,620,865), having received the respective premium amounting to \$16,729.00 (£ 3,530).

No other company has ever taken so large a risk up to the present date.

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**THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.**Capital ..... £1,000,000 sterling  
Reserve fund .... £ 500,000 ..

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

**G. C. Anderson.**

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

**ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,**

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Capital ..... £2,000,000

Accumulated Funds .... £8,250,000

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

**John Moore & Co, agents.**

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**LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE**

INSURANCE Co.

Capital (fully subscribed) ..... £2,127,500

Reserve fund ..... £ 676,355

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Reserve fund ..... £ 1,328,751 ..

Uncalled capital .. . £ 2,400,751 ..

Agent : **P. E. Swanwick,**

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**GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIM'D.**

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No. 38 Rua 1ª de Março.

**THE BRAZILIAN COAL CO. LIMITED.**

Representatives of

**CORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd., London**

Idem Cardiff

A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Merthyr" always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices. Tugboats always ready for service.

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Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara

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Importers and Commission Merchants.

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Sole agents for the Portland Cement manufactured by J. B. White &amp; Brothers, London, England.

Dealers in all classes of merchandise from Europe and the United States, as Importers, Commission Merchants and Consignees.

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Importers of

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Sole Agents for

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Exporters of Madeira Wines

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Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne

Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

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**YELLOW-FEVER PREVENTIVE****PIREXINA**

This remedy is the most powerful known to date for the following diseases, viz:

Yellow-fever, Typhus, Pneumonia, Scarlet-fever, Plaurisy and Pernicious-fever.

For sale at the

**Pharmacia Central Homoeopathica**

founded by

**Drs. BENTO MURK and JOÃO VICENTE MARTINS**

Genuinely

**VIUVA MARTINS.**

Sole property now of

**J. G. DO NASCIMENTO,**

Successor to LIMA CASTRO &amp; NASCIMENTO,

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**CREOLIN-PEARSON**

The best desinfectant for vessels

Recommended for daily use especially

during epidemics.

Rua da Alfandega n. 70

**J. H. Jensen.****SITUATION WANTED**

Young Englishman speaking and writing Portuguese seeks immediate occupation as clerk, has several years experience in business. Best of References.

Address X.

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Undertakes the discharge and loading of Steamers

and Sailing vessels.

STEAM LAUNCHES, LIGHTERS, TUGS, Etc.

The launch "Martha" fitted with steam pump capable of discharging at the rate of 1,000 litres per minute ready at a moment's notice.

Melles.

**M. & E. NATTE' & Co.**

Feather-Flowers, Insects, Humming Birds and a large Assortment of Birds, Butterflies and other objects of natural history and curiosities from Brazil; also Views of Rio and neighborhood.

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**Café and Hotel Amazonas,**

FORMERLY "BRAGANÇA,"

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CORNER OF

Rua Sete de Setembro.

This establishment disposes of a first class service, well ventilated rooms, and all possible accommodations, food drinks and choppes. Open until 1 a.m.

**David Duran,**

PROPRIETOR.

**Missing Friends.**

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 9, Rua General Camara as to the following:  
**NAUMANN, Julius.**—Left his native town Zempleburg, Germany, about 4 years ago for Rio de Janeiro. Information regarding him is desired at the British Consulate.  
 Rio de Janeiro, October 29th, 1896.

**GINGER ALE.**

Made in S. Paulo by Tito Zerdoc &amp; Co. from the choicest

India Ginger, and therefore exactly similar to the well known Belfast mark.

The makers will deliver orders of 1 dozen upwards at 50 in ordinary bottles and 60 the dozen in special bottles.

Special terms for wholesale orders.

**TITO ZERDOC & Co.**

Rua Formosa No. 12.

SÃO PAULO.

**MALAGA WINE AMONTILLADO**

Strong, agreeable and strengthening.

For sale at

**No. 40, RUA DO HOSPICIO**

Rio de Janeiro.

**João Antonio da Costa Carvalho.****Travellers' Directory.**

São Paulo:

Daily express leaves Central Railway station at 6 a.m.; returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a.m.

Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

**Cachambá and Lambary:**

Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cruzeiro, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.

**Juliz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc.:**

Daily express leaves Central Railway station at 6:45 a.m.

Returning from Petropolis, the branch line along the main line (Minas Gerais) of that railway.

**Petropolis:**

Barca leaves the Praia at 4 p.m. daily, except Sundays and holidays, to connect with railway at Mauá. Passenger train leaves S. Francisco Xavier station (Central Railway) at 7 a.m. and 1:15 p.m., on all land routes (passengers should take the suburban trains at the Central Railway station).

Returning from Petropolis, the "barca" train leaves at 6:15 a.m. and 4:10 p.m. to connect with Petropolis train.

On Sundays and holidays, the "barca" train leaves at 7:30 a.m., except Sundays and holidays, and the "all land" train leaves at 6 a.m. and 3:30 p.m.

On Sundays and holidays the barca leaves the Praia at 7 a.m., and returning the train leaves Petropolis at 4 p.m., giving excursions about six hours in Petropolis.

**Nova Friburgo:**

Barca leaves the Praça das Marias at 6 a.m. daily and at 3 p.m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at Santa Anna de Marabá. Returning train leaves Nova Friburgo at 7:15 p.m. daily, and at 6 a.m. on Mondays.

**Gorontalo:**

Regular trains, week days, leave St. Rosa Cosma Velho (Laranjeiras) at 8 a.m. and 2 a.m. and 5:30 p.m., returning leave the summit at 7:30 and 9:30 a.m. and 1:45 and 7 p.m.

On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6:20, 8:20, and 11 a.m.; descending 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30, 11:30, 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30, 11:30. Each train gives the excursionists half an hour on the summit.

**Official Directory**U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. **THOMAS L. THOMPSON**

Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraity (opposite Custom House). Petropolis. **EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS**, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 26, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraity (opposite Custom House). **WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF**, Consul General.**Church Directory****CHRIST CHURCH.**—Rua Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Holy communion every Sunday at 10 a.m. and 1st Sunday of the month and at 9 a.m. on and after 1st Sunday. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Baptisms after morning service or at other times by arrangement.**HENRY MOSLEY**, M.A. British Chaplain.

181, Rua das Laranjeiras.

**IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.**—Rua Largo de S. Joaquin, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer Meeting at 10 a.m. Worship at 11 a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 p.m. afternoon. Gospel preaching at 6:15 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p.m.**JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS**, Pastor.**METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.**—Largo do Cateite. English services at 12 m. Sundays. Prayer Meeting service Thursday, 7:30 p.m.

Portuguese services: at 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sundays.

Sundays: **DE CAMARCO**, Pastors. Sunday School at 11 a.m.; Fabrica Catolica, Sundays, at 4 a.m. and 4 p.m. Rev. **FRANK WIEDERHEKER**.**PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.**—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m., and 7 p.m., Sundays and at 7 p.m. Thursday.**JAMES B. RODGERS**, Pastor.

Residence: Rua Princesa Imperial 33.

**BAPTIST CHURCH.**—Rua de Santa Anna, No. 25. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.Caixa 352. **W. B. DAGHY**, Pastor.**IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIO DE JANEIRO.**—Rua D. Anna Nery, Esplanada do Riachuelo. Services in Portuguese at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Wednesdays 7 p.m. **FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO**, Pastor. Primary School in the church building.**Medical Directory****Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr**, German Physician. Office: 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 10 to 3 p.m.**Miscellaneous.****AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.**—No. 40 Rua d'Alfama.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.**BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.**—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 74.—De sales, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.**JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS**, Agent.**BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.**—11, Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. For terms, apply to Librarian.**RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Reading Room.**—35, rua da Saude, 1st floor; W. J. LUNN, Missionary. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of lab-clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 25, rua Theophilo Ottoni.**YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.**—No. 96, Rua da Assembleia, 1st floor. Rooms open from 10 to 10 o'clock p.m. Secretary's office hours: from 10 a.m. to 1 o'clock p.m. Antonio V. de Andrade, President; Myrta A. Clark, General Secretary; R. A. W. Sloan, Treasurer.**WEST COAST ITEMS.**

—An extradition treaty has been negotiated between Great Britain and Chili.

—Two torpedo cruisers built for the Chilean government, will leave England for Valparaiso on January 1st.

—The Chilean minister of finance estimates the public revenue for 1897 at \$80,150,000, and the expenditure at \$80,805,970.

—A Valparaiso telegram of the 26th says that the saltpetre trade in Chili is paralysed and that great prejudices are resulting.

—Telegrams from Iquique state that the crisis in that place still continues, and great difficulties are experienced by the people in supporting themselves.

—A Valparaiso telegram of the 26th says that Mr. G. W. Fishback has arrived there, charged with the inspection of the American consulates in South America.

—The *Mercurio* of Valparaiso is opposing the government project of a military port at Talcahuano, which will cost eighteen millions and will compel another foreign loan.

—A Lima telegram of the 25th says that a new revolution appears to be imminent in Peru. A squadron of cavalry has been sent to Moquegua to oppose an invasion organizing under Colonel Mas.

—The cruisers *Blanco Encalada* and *Presidente Pinto*, and the torpedo-cruiser *Lynd*, have been commissioned to escort President Errazuriz on his projected visit to Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan.—A Valparaiso telegram of the 22nd announces the loss of the Chilean steamer *Almaraz* in a storm near Coquimbo. The crew was saved with difficulty and the vessel and cargo are considered a total loss.

—A company has been incorporated in the United States, with a nominal capital of \$20,000,000, for the purpose of developing coal mines in Peru. It will be known as the Pacific Company, and will probably not achieve a very great success.

—The general council of health, at a recent meeting adopted a resolution to petition congress to abolish duties on tea, coffee, mate, and cocoa, with the view of promoting the use of these articles among the poorer classes. —*Chilian Times*, Nov. 25.—A treaty has just been signed between Chili and Bolivia, by which the latter cedes to the former Antofagasta, Tarapaca, Tacna, and Atacama. Chili gains by this treaty 259,000 kilometres of territory, 55 million dollars of revenue, and 118,232 inhabitants. Chili has grown by 265,000 kilometres of territory and 191,448 of acquired population since 1842. —*Southern Cross*.—The chamber of deputies is engaged in the consideration of a new customs tariff which has been framed to protect native industries against foreign competition. It is divided into seven sections comprising articles subject to 60, 35, 25, 15 and 5 per cent, others subject to special duties, and others duty free. It is in general favour, and will probably pass Congress with but slight alterations. —*Chilian Times*, Nov. 25.

—The imports of Chili in 1895 were valued at \$69,206,554, and the exports at \$72,919,882. Among the countries participating in this trade were:

	imports from	exports to
Great Britain.....	\$32,086,959	\$53,832,992
Germany.....	17,999,039	8,035,668
Argentina.....	5,147,151	91,994
United States.....	4,579,614	2,207,117
Peru.....	4,456,388	1,488,160
France.....	1,644,059	2,826,627
Uruguay.....	498,443	1,038,293
Brazil.....	301,006	135,031

—The customs tariff for the in-coming year has been revised with great care, and, in the opinion of those who have studied the subject with deliberation, will tend to encourage native enterprise without in any way decreasing — and, perhaps, even swelling — the national revenue. Of, perhaps, equal importance as a revision of the customs is a reform in the administration of that branch of public service, in which a shocking degree of corruption has long existed. A tax on cattle imported via the Cordillera from the Argentine republic will be imposed from the commencement of 1897. The tax is light, and should not much increase the price of meat; but as the value of the herds annually driven over the Andes in the summer, and afterwards fattened in the Chilean valleys, amounts to about \$800,000, the tax should bring in a fair sum. — *Chilian correspondence of Financial News*, Dec. 3.



## PRESENTS

FOR

## NEW YEAR.

A CASE OF WINE

OR

A CASE OF CHAMPAGNE

OR

A CASE OF LIQUEUR

OR

A BOX OF CIGARS,

Can be obtained from

CRASHLEY &amp; Co.

Caixa 906.

RUA DO OUVIDOR, 67

The Best Scotch Whiskey

IS THE

MOUNTAIN DEW

FROM

Robertson, Sanderson &amp; Co.

Leith

Sole Agents for Rio:

ALFREDO, MENDES & MARQUES  
34, RUA DO OUVIDOR

Sole Agents for Santos:

CHARLES CULTY &amp; Co.

## CLEVELAND BICYCLES



Light, Strong, Easy running.

Removable Clincher Tyres.

Dust Proof Bearings.

Reversible Handle Bars.

Hardened Steel Chain.

Diamond and Drop Frame.

WHEELS KEPT IN STOCK.

MITCHELL &amp; COLE,

57, OUVIDOR.

## COOK WANTED.

A first-class cook can hear of a good situation by calling at this office. Testimonials required.

Birmingham Hardware Merchant, old established house, well up in all branches, wishes to arrange with large firm in the Brazils to buy and ship for them all their English goods on commission.

Prompt shipment and lowest prices guaranteed. Correspondence invited.  
Address: Hardware Merchant, c/o Indian & Colonial Advertising Co., 3, Whitehall St., London, E. C.

## HUGO BRILL

Only Establishment in Brazil for cutting precious stones.

Speciality in BRAZILIAN stones, like

Tourmalines, Emeralds, Topaz, Amethysts, Chrysothelms, Fancy stones, Agates from Rio Grande do Sul, Cameos and

PARIS BRILLIANTS.

12, Rua Gonçalves Dias, 12

RIO DE JANEIRO

## WANTED

Board and residence in Petropolis.

Apply to X.

c/o Messrs. CRASHLEY & Co.  
67 Rua do Ouvidor.

The Western and Brazilian Telegraph Company, Limited.

All persons having addresses registered in this office are requested to renew them without delay as all addresses are cancelled on the 31st inst.  
Rio de Janeiro 21st December 1896.

## ENVELOPES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT LATELY RECEIVED OF

SQUARE COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES

from superior calendared papers of various colors:

American Commercial Envelopes,

made from the best white and tinted papers:

LINEN ENVELOPES,

made from the best qualities of linen papers known in the

United States.

These envelopes are superior in both quality and make.

Samples may be seen at the

Typographia Aldina

No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro.

HOTEL RIO DE JANEIRO  
GEORGE'S

Lunch Room and Restaurant.

Recently renovated and improved throughout. The most conveniently located restaurant in the city, being situated in the heart of the banking district and within a minute's walk of the Praça and Postoffice. Special pains taken to provide a first-class table and prompt service.

RUA DA ALFANDEGA, No. 8.

1st floor.

## RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

— The restrictions on the press in Uruguay were removed last week.

— There were 274 suicides in Buenos Aires in 1895, and the evil is steadily increasing.

— The suicidal mania is again reviving in Buenos Aires. The subject deserves careful study, for surely there must be some preventable cause for these epidemics.

— The *Nacional* appeared yesterday morning with two blank editorial columns, one headed "In full Dictatorship," and the other "From Triumph to Triumph." The rest was left to the imagination of the reader. — *Montevideo Times*, Dec. 4.— The military hands are playing in the plazas of an evening, as is the summer custom, but the number of people that go to listen to them just now is exceedingly reduced. We suppose this is due to the disagreeable state of the atmosphere, which many find unhealthy. — *Montevideo Times*.— It is an ill wind that blows nobody good. Whilst business in general is almost at a standstill, it is satisfactory to learn that one firm is making a rapid fortune, owing to sudden access of business. This is the military outfitting firm known as Fortaria and Co., of which Deputy Ataque of the *Nacion* is private partner. — *Montevideo Times*.— A private cable just received from Dr. Drees announces that he and Mrs. Drees sailed from New York yesterday per steamer *Campania* for England and they will arrive in Buenos Aires about the middle of January. Bishop Vincent has already left New York for Brazil and will go to Para and Manaus and afterwards come to Buenos Aires. The Bishop will preside at the next annual conference which is to meet on February 17th and will probably be held in Santiago, Chili. — *B. A. Herald*, Dec. 6.

— The Argentine minister of finance, Dr. J. J. Romero, has resigned, and the minister of foreign affairs, Dr. Amancio Alcorta, has assumed temporary charge of the portfolio.

— It must be acknowledged that our native contemporaries accept the gag imposed upon them very heartily and, whilst avoiding forbidden subjects, content themselves with remarks upon the Mataheles, the failures of General Weyler to suppress the revolution in Cuba, the threatening aspect of the weather, the necessity of a sharp storm to clear the atmosphere and purify the streets, and such like harmless and insignificant topics, which have suddenly assumed unusual interest in the eyes of their readers. — *Montevideo Times*, Dec. 4.— About the 15th instant the great summer attraction of the season will be inaugurated at the Arcadia gardens. A long incline has been built and a large lake has been made into which boats will plunge as they pass down the incline. The arrangement is so perfect that accidents are impossible and this novelty has been very popular in the States and in Europe where more than 2000 were in operation last season. The gardens will be lighted with pretty colored lights and made as attractive as possible for the visitors. — *Buenos Aires Herald*.From, *The Statist*, London, Dec. 5.

## BRAZILIAN MISMANAGEMENT.

To the Editor of "The Statist."

Sir,—Mr. Girardot's letter in your issue of the 14th inst. (Nov.) will scarcely allay the anxiety felt for the financial future of Brazil.

Calling the *Jornal do Commercio* of Rio the *Times* of South America is a very pretty dictum, only, unfortunately, a denial by this huge daily paper—which prints a mass of matter, most of which would be rejected by the *Times*—does not carry, nor deserve, anything like the weight your correspondent attaches to it.

The managers of the banks your correspondent mentions have no interests, and cannot be expected to publish their views of the situation. They may say that the situation is about the same as it was last year—they may not add that it was bad then already—and that then there remained some little hope of possible improvement, which hope is now diminishing, and which may vanish altogether when the search-light of publicity is directed towards the state of affairs. It is not quite safe in Brazil to be out-poken on public matters.

First-class, well-managed banks can do a most remunerative business in such times, therefore need not find fault with the state of affairs which gives them golden opportunities. People who have surplus cash wish for the most perfect security obtainable, and therefore deposit their cash at low rates of interest; whilst people who want advances don't bargain much about the rates of interest charged. Careful bank managers can, and do, closely scrutinise the securities tendered. Merchants who have to remit to Europe look more to the signatures on the drafts than to a traction in the rate of exchange, and sellers of bills with shipping documents take them rather to the banks than to speculators. Banking profits result from this state of affairs, which are not dreamt of in Europe.

What is at the bottom of the prevailing distrust in Brazilian finance is:—

1. That as nobody in Brazil, nor out of it, knows how much paper currency is in circulation, the value of the paper currency has therefore fallen to less than one-third of its face value in gold.

2. That the budgets of the government cannot be correct, because nobody can tell at what rate of exchange its liabilities in Europe will have to be provided for.

3. That there is frightful mismanagement in all public departments, including the custom-house, the administration of the state railways, the post-office, etc.

4. That it is a notorious fact that the state bank, the Banco da Republica do Brazil, holds an incredible amount of depreciated, unsaleable paper of all sorts, which nobody believes to be written down to its actual value, which in many cases is next to nil.

5. That a very large number of traders have claims against the government which they cannot get adjusted, and that these creditors of the Brazilian government get tired of waiting, and that their creditors, in turn, lose hope of ever being paid.

6. That no reforms can be expected from a legislative assembly which votes the expulsion from the country of a newspaper correspondent who says unpleasant truths, and which has a little common-sense that it voted last year a further increase of the import duties, in the face of a solemn official report from the inspector-general of customs that the exaggerated existing duties were producing a steadily declining revenue.

7. That there is increasing discontent in the provinces with the central government of the Estados Unidos da Republica do Brazil, whose motto is "Order and Progress," but whose administration is a curious example of disorder and anarchy. Your obedient servant.

W.

The *Figaro* published on January 10th, a tabular statement of the naval force of the great European powers and the United States. The total, which comprises torpedo-boats but excludes all vessels not of recent type, is given as follows: England, 288; Italy, 204; Germany, 177; Austria, 76; Russia, 103; France, 108; United States, 37. The preponderance of France in the list is due to the great number of torpedo-boats she owns—216 against England's 105.

The largest savings and building-loan association in the world is the Birkbeck Building Society of London, England, which was organized in 1851, and which, according to its forty-fourth annual report recently issued, has assets of \$36,250,000. The receipts of this association during the year 1895 were over \$62,000,000, a gain of over \$12,000,000 on the preceding year. Since its organization the society has received from its members over \$925,000,000. At the close of 1895 it had \$6,299 millions of stock in force, 11,832 shareholders and 43,999 patrons carrying savings accounts.



# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock and all other information necessary to a correct judgment of the Brazilian trade.

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## PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

Owing to the excessive depreciation of the currency and the consequent increase in the currency cost of publishing this periodical, it has become necessary to make still another increase in our local subscription rate, which for the coming year will be 30,000 to all points in Brazil. This small increase is much below the equivalent to the £ 2 sterling which has been the subscription from the beginning, but we still live in hopes that the exchange rate will improve and thus bring our currency and sterling rates more nearly equivalent. We trust that this trifling modification in our subscription rate, which will enable us to meet the increased currency cost of publication and also enable us to continue the issue of twelve pages, will meet the cordial approval of all our old subscribers.

By a decree of yesterday's date and published this morning, the executive provides for the redemption of the currency in conformity with the provisions of law No. 427 of the 9th inst. This decree provides that the currency shall be gradually withdrawn until its value is equivalent to four milreis per *plata* of gold 22 carats fine. For this purpose the following resources are provided: (1) The product of 50,000 4% gold apolies, 1,000\$ each, from the deposits to guarantee the bank issues; (2) the interest and amortization on the 80,000,000\$ bonus just converted; (3) the instalments received from the Banco da Republica in settlement of its debt to the treasury, the total to be not less than 100,000,000\$; (4) the annual surpluses in the budget; (5) two-thirds of the product of the lease of the state railways while exchange is below 18 pence, and one-third while exchange is above 18 pence. With these resources the minister of finance will redeem 10 per cent of the currency circulation in 1897, 15 per cent in 1898, 20 per cent in 1899, 25 per cent in 1900, until convertibility can be maintained. The sums destined to the purposes of redemption, but not applied, shall be converted into gold and deposited in the treasury as a permanent conversion fund. To increase or renew this fund, import duties may be collected in gold when exchange rises above 18 pence.

It is to be deeply regretted that the government has neglected to carry out its scheme of reducing public expenditures in the one department where it could best be done. This country is at peace and has no international quarrel on hand, consequently it has no need of a large army. A small military establishment, just large enough to garrison the forts and arsenals and to preserve order in districts subject to Indian raids, is all that can reasonably be required. The police work of the country should be left to the civil authorities, and the maintenance of a large garrison in this capital should at once be terminated. Instead of doing this, however, we hear of no economies in the war department whatever beyond the vague assertion that all orders for war material not urgently necessary will be suspended, and that recruiting will also

be suspended. But this is not economy. To desist from buying what one does not want may be praiseworthy, but it is a poor substitute for economy. What the country needs is a reduction in the army, accompanied by a corresponding reduction in the costs of maintenance. It wants a suspension in the purchase of arms and munitions. And it wants the military schools cut down to a point where they will serve the actual needs of the army, and nothing more. In this last item, there seems to be an increase in expenditure, not a reduction. For an army nominally 28,000 strong, but actually not exceeding 20,000 men, the country is maintaining three military schools, which will be attended next year by 1,965 officers and cadets, or about seven times the number educated at the one military school in the United States. This is a gross abuse. There is no possible employment for so many officers. One school of 200 to 250 students would fill every requirement. In addition to this the country supports another military college, and some two or three subaltern's schools. If there is to be any genuine economy, all these unnecessary institutions must be closed up.

Among the concessions which the government should grant to the company leasing the Central railway is that of improving the water front of the Gambia station, erecting storehouses on the reclaimed land and shipping coffee direct from its own wharves. Such a concession would not only be of great value to the railway company, but it would be of incalculable benefit to the coffee trade. At present, coffee is brought down to this station, then carted to the commissario's deposits, then to the *encasador's* deposits for blending and packing, and then to the D. Pedro docks for shipment. All these transfers involve much expense, much waste through leakage, accidents, etc., and no slight loss from theft. They imply a loss both to the planter and to the foreign buyer, and they compel the employment of many hands, which are not at all necessary in the economical handling of the product. To cut down these avoidable expenditures would be of advantage to everybody, except the intermediate laborers whose services will no longer be required, to the gleaners who pick up the waste grains about the storehouses and to the thieves who find abundant opportunities for theft in these frequent transfers. If the railway company were permitted to store and ship the coffee at the Gambia station, it could build and lease the necessary storehouses to the commissarios and *encasadores*, and the trade could be concentrated in one place without the necessity and expense of transportation through the streets. There would be much less waste, and the loss by theft would be reduced to a minimum. Still further, by running out suitable piers, provided with light railways, vessels would be able to receive cargo alongside, with a great saving of time and expense. As for the D. Pedro docks, they can be turned to some other use. The need of economising time and expense in the coffee trade is urgent, and the government should use every effort to satisfy it. A good business-like administration of the Central railway will be of great benefit to the trade, but it will fall far short of its needs until permission is given to store, blend and ship the product at the Gambia station itself.

This morning was published the executive decree regulating the lease of the state railways in accordance with law No. 427 of the 9th inst. The call for tenders, however, has not yet appeared. By the terms of this decree the lease will be for 60 years, but it is not stated whether the roads may be leased separately or not. The price will consist of a single payment of £5,000,000, at the time of signing the contract, and annual instalments thereafter to complete the total, together with 20 per cent of the excess over 12 per cent a year on the capital. Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate that £50,000 had been deposited at some place designated by the government, which deposit will be forfeited in case of failure to sign the contract. This contract must be signed within 30 days of the announcement of the acceptance of the proposal. The expense of fiscalization must be borne by the lessee, who must pay 100,000\$ a year for that purpose. This is exorbitant. The lessee must maintain the lines, rolling-stock and buildings, and deliver them in good order to the government at the end of the contract without

indemnization. The lessee will have preference for the construction of branches and extensions, and also for new suburban lines, and will enjoy the same favor granted to other railway companies. The lessee will also have the right to revise the tariffs, subject to the approval of the government, and may employ the sliding scale to meet fluctuations in exchange. The government reserves the right to take temporary possession for military purposes, subject to indemnization. The government also reserves the right to resume ownership after 30 years, subject to indemnity based on returns for the last five years. The company must be subject to the courts of the national capital, and must maintain a legal representative there, should the said company be domiciled abroad. The government reserves the right to impose fines of 2,000\$ to 20,000\$ and to rescind the contract in cases to be hereafter specified. The rights of half-pay and annuities enjoyed by certain employees are guaranteed in accordance with existing laws, and in case employees are deprived of their places they will have preference in seeking employment in the telegraph and postal services, or in others. Unfortunately, the decree is not clear in regard to where responsibility rests for the half-pay and annuity payments. No private company could reasonably assume such an obligation.

## THE STRANGERS' HOSPITAL.

With the completion of its new isolated fever ward, the Strangers' Hospital may now be considered fully equipped for the work it was designed to do. When we consider how small in number our two English-speaking colonies really are, how exceptionally difficult and critical the years have been through which we have passed since the hospital was founded, and how rigidly we have been shut out from all the public assistance upon which institutions of this character commonly depend, it must be admitted that we have done surprisingly well. In fact, we have accomplished a work, incomplete as it may still be, which few English-speaking colonies, if any, can parallel. Within the brief period of five years we have raised over 400,000\$ in cash through donations and annual subscriptions and have earned about 90,000\$ from the treatment of patients. We have built a hospital with the funds thus supplied which has been admired and praised by everyone who has visited it, for its comfortable appointments, its homelike character, its beautiful surroundings, and its adaptability to the care of the sick in a climate like this. It is not complete, nor is it perfect; but still as a re-adaptation and extension of a rambling, old-fashioned private residence into a hospital it must be admitted that we have obtained exceptionally good results with the material in hand. At any rate, within these short five years we have adapted and constructed a hospital large enough to accommodate 70 patients without crowding, besides a numerous staff of nurses and servants. The present valuation of the property, which includes some four acres of ground, only a part of which is actually used, is 325,158\$670, the balance of the amounts received having been expended on maintenance, staff and the treatment of patients. Since the hospital was opened on January 8th, 1893, to June 30th last, 496 patients have been admitted for treatment, of which 262 were suffering from yellow fever. Of these last mentioned cases, 173 were discharged cured and 89 died, showing the exceptionally low death rate of 30 per cent, including the large number of mild cases received. During the past year this rate was reduced to 26 per cent. From these returns it will be seen that the hospital has fully realized the expectations of its friends, and has more than justified the confidence which they have bestowed upon it. In the future, as its facilities for treating the sick are increased and improved, it may be confidently expected that it will yield still better results.

At the present moment the hospital is prepared to receive general cases all the year round, which it has thus far been unable to do in the fever season. The fever ward, which contains 24 beds, is completely separated and isolated and will not interfere in any degree with the treatment of other diseases. It is provided with all the facilities which have thus far been found efficacious in the treatment of fever, and it will be much more convenient for the nurses than the wards in the old hospital.

As the construction of this pavilion has cost about fifty per cent more than the original estimate, owing to the decline in exchange, increased cost of labor and materials, and some unforeseen expenses, a large deficit has resulted, which, added to the loans raised for its construction and to a small debt previously incurred in the building of a nurses' residence, renders it necessary for the directors to again appeal to the friends of the hospital for assistance. The institution is now in a position where it can easily earn its own maintenance, and this, with the good record it is able to show we confidently believe it will do. But the debt must be met, however, and it is best that it should be liquidated as soon as possible through the medium of donations in order to leave its management free from all embarrassments of that nature. The erection of the isolated pavilion for the treatment of yellow fever was made compulsory by the health authorities, who declined to permit the further treatment of fever under the same roof with other cases. The expenditure therefore was obligatory, unless the directors should choose to confine their work to yellow fever alone, which did not seem feasible.

In conclusion we can assure those who have taken a warm personal interest in this institution, that the funds donated have been expended only upon urgent and necessary work, with the view of promoting its efficiency and usefulness. No further expenditures in that direction will now be required. The work done in the treatment of the sick has been singularly successful and the number of patients seeking admission has steadily increased from year to year. In all respects therefore, the Strangers' Hospital has fully justified its foundation and merits the continued confidence and support of its friends.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

- In Sergipe the municipal council of Divina Pastora has been dissolved.
- The last Cauchie (rau) resident in Pernambuco died on the 17th inst.
- The Peruvian transport of war *Confusion* has left Para on her return to Callao.
- The coronation of a new *mapket* was held at Destierro, Santa Catharina, yesterday.
- Telegrams from Rio Grande do Sul announce the death of General Meana Barreto at Uruguayana.
- The Italian cruiser *Piemonte* arrived at Bahia on the 26th inst., where she will await orders from Rome.
- It is reported that 400 armed men have left Canahé for the purpose of joining Antonio Carlos.
- The supply of water now furnished to the city of S. Paulo amounts, according to the *Estado*, to 26,370,000 litres per diem.
- In S. Paulo the police has prohibited the issue of a paper called the *Atencik*, which is considered offensive to the Indians.
- In Ceará on the 21st inst. a disturbance caused by coquets and policemen five of the latter and three of the former were wounded.
- The elections in São Paulo promise to be somewhat confusing. There are nationalists (peubins), federalists (Glycerio party) and parliamentarians in the field and at some points it is said that the municipalists will vote.
- Buencing Indians have massacred 30 persons in the vicinity of Porto da União and in the Polish colony of Lacerda, on the state of Paraná. The *Diario da Parana* recommends poisoning the Indians. Evidently this is a desperate measure to prevail in certain cases.
- Great Sent! The *Clarion* says that the "artefact" "the enemies of this country" are spreading false reports about the "sanitary state of Lincira." The afore-said "enemies" will some day upset the whole country by declaring that its infernal climate promotes perspiration.
- Gov. Marinho Garcez, who moves his place to the undue intervention of federal troops in the affairs of Sergipe, has sent a two column telegram to the press protesting against federal intervention, now that it happens to be against him. Whether he keeps or loses his office, it is to be hoped that he will profit by the lesson.
- From all indications the elections on the 30th in Paraná, Ceará, Sergipe, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande and other states, will be farcical in every sense of the word. There is really no liberty of suffrage for the form of forced recruitment drives men away from the polls, while fraudulent registers and dishonest returns defeat every attempt to overthrow the party in power. It is needless to add that such proceedings will absolutely defeat every attempt on the part of really honest and patriotic men to give the country a good government.
- The election in Campos promises to be lively. Deputy Nelo Pegulini is now in opposition, consequently he feels that the government is evening the odds. He thinks that the police are going about with loaded rifles. On the other side, the good republicans of Glycerio's liberal party telegraph that Nelo is being receiving aid from Rio and has dislodged them among his followers. In that case we may expect to hear of a lively fight in Campos on the 30th. As both sides are devoted republicans, intent on saving the republic, the row is quite proper and legitimate.

— The governor of Santa Catarina has prohibited the organization of electoral boards in conformity with art. 2 of the new election law.

— In the 2nd congressional district of Pernambuco Dr. Alcides Marrocos presents himself as a monarchist candidate for the chamber of deputies.

— In St. Paulo on the 23rd inst. the public carriage drivers struck on account of new regulations issued by the police. Thirty of them were arrested.

— Vicente Machado and Glycerio are at loggerheads. The latter wishes to elect Dr. Francisco Torres to congress from Paraná and the former opposes it.

— According to the *Commercio de S. Paulo* thieving has grown into alarming proportions at Jahu, where one of the gangs of thieves has adopted the motto "Venha a mim o que é teu."

— Nilo Peçanha, who is trying to be re-elected to congress, telegraphs that his life is in danger and asks Vice-President Manoel Victorino to send an army officer to Campos to protect him. Why not send Capt. Avila?

— A fever epidemic "of bad character" (presumably yellow fever) has broken out at Piranguanga, São Paulo, and several deaths have already occurred. The *Opiniao* advises the people to withdraw from town.

— It is stated that the people of Rodeio, alarmed at the report that the 24th battalion of infantry is to be stationed there, are beginning to remove. It is an eloquent illustration of the esteem in which our military protectors are held.

#### RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

Dr. Romero Baptista telegraphs from Alegrete that the notorious João Francisco at the head of 700 men is pressing citizens into military service, seizing horses and committing other abuses for the purpose of overawing opposition voters and keeping them from the polls on the 30th.

Julio de Castilhos has declared that the electoral boards shall not receive the votes of the federalists whose names were stricken from the lists of voters during the war, even though they present legal certificates proving their right to vote. The president of the federalist executive committee has telegraphed to the Vice-President informing him of this and inquiring to whom he must apply in order to obtain protection from violence for voters.

It is stated that Castilhos has caused to be printed 3,000 voters' certificates for the soldiers of his military brigade.

The widow of Gumerindo Saravia is said to be at present in Pelotas for the purpose of learning whether there is any prospect of obtaining compensation for the property which she has lost through depredations committed by government troops.

From data recently published it appears that while the public expenditure of the state is increasing, the production has decreased. In 1891 there were exported 33,935,773 kilos of carne secca and in 1895 only 21,709,201 kilos. At the saladeros of Pelotas, Caçoeira and Quaraí in 1891-92 there were slaughtered 520,181 head of cattle and in 1895-96 only 290,228. Cattle-breeding, as is well known, is the principal industry in the state.

The public expenditure has increased from 4,028,326,000 in 1891 to 8,524,493 in 1895.

#### RAILROAD NOTES

It is stated that the employees of the Pernambuco Central railway have received an pay for four months.

On Friday two men were killed by a locomotive near the great tunnel and another by a suburban train near the station of S. Christovão.

On Tuesday last in consequence of want of water for the engine, there was an interruption of an hour and a half in the service of the Santa Theresa electric car.

On the S. Paulo and Rio Grande railway contractors are now engaged in laying rails between Casro and Ponta Grossa, and between the latter place and Entre Rios.

According to a telegram published in the *Commercio de S. Paulo*, Rothschild and Minister Bernardino de Campos have recently been engaged for some time in a telegraphic correspondence in regard to the lease of the Central railway.

It is announced that the Sapucahy company will open to traffic to-day 8 kilometres of railway connecting the Santa Isabel line with that of Santa Anna. It will also open to traffic 12 kilometres of railway in the state of Minas Geraes.

There was a great delay in the starting of trains at the Central station in this city on Wednesday evening last because of a lack of water. This great scarcity of water ought to arouse the authorities to a very lively sense of the grave consequences threatened.

The *Jornal do Commercio* of this morning intimates that there is something very crooked in the recent call for tenders for supplying coal to the Central railway, and hints at a private understanding previous to the issue of the call. There is an old contention between the *Jornal* and the coal contractors.

For the operating expenses of the Paulo Afonso railway during the present year there was appropriated the sum of 254,179,921.5. In the budget for 1897 this sum has been reduced to 199,030,850 and the minister of interior and director of the road have, it is said, put their heads together and discovered that they need not spend more than 160,787. It is to be hoped, then, that the expenditure will be really restricted to this sum.

In Bahia on the 14th inst. a family on taking a train was insulted by the conductor, who was called to order by some of the passengers. Then the train was attacked by a band of 40 conductors and drivers and the passengers, consisting of men, women and children, were roughly handled. The rioters afterwards stoned a horse and caused other disturbances. On the 16th five of the drivers were arrested. This led to a strike, which, however, lasted only a few hours.

#### COFFEE NOTES

— It is curious that no one has as yet suggested the organization of some association to protect the coffee planter against losses in gambling and other costly vices.

The editor of the *Jornal do Commercio* claims that a trust has been organized there for controlling trade in coffee imported from Brazil.

A meeting of the board of directors of the Centro do Lavoura e Commercio has been called for day after tomorrow at 1 o'clock p.m. for the purpose of devising means to protect planters against loss through speculation in coffee guilds.

It is asserted that the state governments of Minas Geraes, S. Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Espírito Santo and Bahia have decided to abandon their scheme for promoting an increase in the consumption of Brazilian coffee. This is sensible. They should spend large sums on the scheme and get very little benefit from it. And even if they could, why should the government seek to promote the interests of any one special class, to the prejudice of all others?

#### LOCAL NOTES

Dr. Urbalino do Amaral is the lawyer of the suspended custom-house officials.

A fire engine station was inaugurated at Tijuca on the morning of the 25th inst.

Rumors are current that there will be trouble in this city during the elections of the 30th inst.

On Rua de S. Christovão four policemen on Friday last brutally assaulted a poor laborer and robbed him of his watch and chain and of \$8 in money.

There was a collision on the bay Saturday evening, a ferry-boat running into a vessel which was being towed in the bay. The ferry-boat was slightly damaged.

Many persons, it is stated, are obtaining permission to visit the Friburgo palace, on which the government, notwithstanding its retirement policy, is said to be expending large sums of money.

It is said that many legally registered voters in the Candelaria parish could not obtain their diplomas, owing to the dilatoriness of the officials. Such neglect of duty will unavoidably lead to bitter complaints.

On Christmas day occurred the death of Councilor Antonio de Souza Martins, a member of the supreme tribunal and soldier-general of the republic. He was born very nearly 68 years ago at Oeiras, Piahy, and has held many important judicial offices during his long professional career.

The many friends of Capt. G. M. Hicks, the popular skipper of the R. M. S. *Danube*, were pleased to hear of his appointment as superintendent of the Royal Mail service at Southampton. We shall regret to lose Capt. Hicks at this end of the line, but he deserves the promotion received and will have a flood of congratulations from the thousands of passengers who have had the good fortune to travel with him.

On Christmas morning the *Diario Official* published an official announcement that the government has no candidates in the approaching elections and will not intervene. And yet the police and military forces are everywhere interfering with the organization of election boards and with the liberty of voters. If the government will make an example of some of these officials, we shall then believe its announcement.

Is it not a little undignified and out of keeping with his high office for a member of the supreme tribunal to serve as chairman of a Cuban committee? We are not surprised at anything Dr. Lucio de Mendonça feels inclined to do, for he is essentially a partizan, but surely he ought not to forget the judicial character of the highest court of the country, and the necessity of keeping himself free from every relationship which might reflect upon that court.

A Washington telegram of the 22nd says that Minister Dupuy de Lôme has transmitted to President Cleveland the thanks of the Spanish government for the friendly sentiments expressed in his message. And it is but only a few days ago that all Spain was in a ferment over the alleged unfriendly sentiments of that same message, and even the *Figaro* and other anti-American organs in Paris were in a fine state of indignation over it! Verily the race of fools is a prolific one, and it fills the whole earth!

A municipal election was held in this city on Sunday. The number of aldermen to be elected was 15 and there were about 150 candidates. According to the returns received about 11,000 votes were cast. The federal republican party carried the elections, their candidates obtaining about 5,000 votes, of which nearly half belong to the 3rd district. They succeeded in electing 12 of their candidates. One candidate of the federal democratic party and one independent candidate were elected in the 3rd district. There is much complaint of fraud and there were some disturbances. The most important of these was at the station of Meyer, where fire-arms were freely used for about 15 minutes and several persons were wounded.

The scandal connected with the Santa Rita de Cassia orphans' asylum mentioned in our last has developed a new and darker phase. Suspecting something worse, the orphans' judge privately investigated some of the girls, and discovered that the infamous wretch, Basilio de Moraes, who has not only been speculating on the charitable feelings of the people, but he had been seducing the poor little creatures entrusted to his care. Proof was obtained that he had seduced five of the little girls in the asylum, and then orders were issued for his arrest. He was caught in Meyer, where he was concealed. It is to be hoped that he will promptly be sentenced to imprisonment for life. Such a monster can have no claim on public sympathy.

— It would be interesting to know the number of suicides in this city during the past year. We are inclined to believe the percentage a large one.

— The minister of marine has ordered money to be given as a Christmas present to the janitors and messengers of his department, but it is not stated whether this is at his own expense or at that of the treasury.

— Yesterday was sensibly the hottest day of the season thus far experienced, but happily a sharp rain-storm came up toward evening and gave us some slight relief. It came just in time, for our water supply is running short.

— An accusation is published to the effect that the election board in the Gloria parish is in possession of some three or four hundred esmes of dead persons, which will be used to manufacture satisfactory majorities on the 30th.

— The minister of Industry writes to that of foreign affairs that the Polish immigrants in Paraná are at work on their farms and are perfectly contented. The aged and infirm, he says, receive assistance from the state government.

— According to the count of the *Republica*, organ of the federal republican party, that party obtained about 6,000 votes at the municipal election on Sunday and elected all its candidates. In view of the frauds evidently committed, and of the unscrupulous character of the managers of the election, this result is not at all surprising.

— The war department has decided that during the year of the military schools may be extended by 755 officers and 1,200 cadets, distributed as follows: Rio de Janeiro school, 200 officers and 445 cadets; Ceará school, 165 officers and 445 cadets; Rio Grande school, 300 officers and 330 cadets. There is no sign of economy in this direction.

— The election of the municipal council was held yesterday. The eunes, funds and criminal attempts practised in some sections, sadly accentuate the continual decadence of political habits and the want of respect for law and morality in those who authorize and explore them to the benefit of their cupidity and their ambitions. — *Jornal do Commercio*, Dec. 28th.

#### BUSINESS NOTES

— The cable between New York and Hell, belonging to a French company, was opened to traffic at the beginning of the month.

— A Pan-American exposition, to show the progress made during the century, is now proposed for 1899, to be held at Niagara Falls, U. S. A.

— The shipments of rubber from Manaus and Pará amounted to 2,247,611 kilos in November against 2,906,362 in the corresponding month of 1895.

— It is expected that the machinery will be mounted to inaugurate the electric light service at Pirassununga, São Paulo, about the end of January.

— In Paraná, says a correspondent of the *Jornal do Commercio*, business is extremely dull. The price of herva mate has declined and there has been a considerable decrease in importation.

— The proposal to found an international American bank is again to the fore in New York. It is altogether a sound business scheme, and has much good sentiment involved in it to inspire much confidence.

— A letter in last Saturday's *Pais* says that planters complain very much of the delay in receiving pay for the cane which they have furnished to the Rio Branco central sugar mill, belonging to the Companhia Leopoldina.

— A proposal to the appointment of a committee by the government to revise the statutes of the Banco da Republica *Liberdade* very pertinently remarks that the bank belongs not to the government, but to the shareholders.

— The customary emene shipload of apples and ice from Boston is now in, and Americae apple can be bought at \$5.00 to \$6.00 per dozen at the fruit stalls. This means about one dollar a dozen, or about to cents an apple when you feel like the minimum investment.

— The November export of rubber from Pará amounted to 1,467,703 kilos, of which 101,920 kilos came from the state of Amazonas. The total export from Pará and Amazonas amounted to 2,247,611 kilos, of which 1,103,736 were for the United States and 1,143,875 for Europe.

— The minister of finance has corrected his mistake in regard to the articles as joying a 30 per cent rebate. All the articles specified in last year's budget, except kerosene and jerked beef, will continue to enjoy that rebate, together with salted and pickled pork as provided in this year's budget.

— The report is current that the Brazilian government is negotiating for a new loan, offering as security the receipts of the Central railway. This is a government property which, up to the present, no Brazilian administration has ever attempted to deal with in a loan transaction. — *Financial News*, Dec. 2.

— A Washington telegram to the New York *Journal of Commerce* of November 27th says that the state department is informed that Brazil will not renew the McKinley reciprocity treaty. Brazil considers that she was deceived in that treaty, and though she did not lose anything she failed to secure the advantages anticipated.

— One of our London correspondents writes us that lately nearly all our papers have been marked underpaid, and he has had to pay as high as 10 pence per copy. We have invariably paid the customary 50 reis postage and can not understand why the post should mark them short paid. And to ask 9d postage in London is clearly a swindle.

— Complaints are becoming very urgent in regard to the delays in dispatching merchandise through the custom-house. It is said that the suspension of several examiners (*conferentes*) is the cause, because no substitutes have been appointed, but we are inclined to think that neglect of duty and extraordinarily short days (some officials are not on duty more than two hours) are really at the bottom of the trouble.

— We presume it is hopeless to expect the *South American Journal* to modify its practice of taking what it pleases from these columns without a word of credit. Among journalists such a practice is not held to be very high repute. On Dec. 5th, the *S.A.J.* had nearly two columns of such pilfered news items, which about represents the average weekly forays of that paper.

— According to the federal constitution: "Art. 7. — It is within the exclusive faculty of the union to decree: 1.º 2.º Entrance, clearance and anchorage taxes on ships, the coastwise trade in national goods being free, as well as in foreign goods which have already paid the import tax." And yet the municipal council of Paraná, state of Paraná, has imposed a tax of 1000 on every freight vessel entering that port but consigned to some party living outside the city!

— The report current some time ago that Messrs. Arbuckle Brothers, the well-known coffee importers and roasters, were negotiating the erection of a sugar refinery, turns out to be true. They have advertised for a superintendent for a sugar-refining plant, and it is said that the construction of the refinery will be begun at once. It will be located on John Street, Brooklyn, near their coffee roasting establishment, and will cover a whole block. They will not be connected with the sugar trust.

— For the year ending 30th September last the gross income of the Rio Flour Mills and Granaries amounted to £122,958, and the expenditures to £102,819 leaving a net profit of £20,139. Adding to this the £809 brought forward from 1895 and the surplus amounted to £19,947. An interim dividend of 3s. 6d. (£3,969) was paid in June last and a further dividend of 10s. 6d. (£11,997) has been now declared, making a total dividend for the year of 14s. a share, or 10 per cent., and leaving £4,471 to be carried forward.

— The district court of the federal district has decided that the government must pay to the Companhia Lloyd Brasileiro the cost of repairing the steamers *Santos* and *S. Salvador* and the lighter *Tubarão*, the charter of the latter, compensation for the time lost while these vessels were undergoing repairs and the value of articles stolen or destroyed on board where they were in the government's possession. In rendering this decision the judge establishes the doctrine that citizens who are injured by acts of the government are entitled to compensation for the injury which they thus sustain. This is certainly sound doctrine.

#### FINANCIAL NOTES

— The expenditure of the State of Espirito Santo for 1897 is estimated at 1,245,660.

— The November receipts of municipal revenues of the *Park Recreatoria* amounted to 154,618,336.

— The prefect of the federal district has very properly vetoed the 10% export duty voted by the municipal council.

— The revenue of the state of Pará in November amounted to 2,009,628,880, the greater part of which was derived from the export tax on rubber.

— The treasury paid to the *Relie* newspaper on the 22nd inst. the sum of 4,000,000 as stipulated in the recent protocol celebrated between Brazil and Italy.

— In substituting the bank issues now in circulation the government can do no better than to return to the use of the notes printed by the American Bank Note Co. As an additional precaution against counterfeiting a special paper might be used.

— It will be a great relief to us to get rid of the sack of surcharged and ugly bank notes in circulation. Many of them represent banks from which the right of issue was long since withdrawn. If now the government will return to the old custom of using uniformly and neatly printed notes, employing a good quality of paper for that purpose, it will confer a great boon upon the public.

— The destination of the *donos* titles, deposited in the Caixa da Amortizacao where the interest securing shall have to redeem outstanding currency. The withdrawal, then, is only partial. They are substituted by treasury notes, which gives an excuse for a new issue of 80,000,000, and then they are to be fled away for some ambitious quest use. While the treasury is pushed for money, we shall not be surprised to see Deputy Glycerio proposing their re-issue.

— The government has extended to March 31st next the period for redeeming without discount the treasury notes of 500\$ and 200\$ of the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th stamps. For the bank notes, the period is extended to June 30th next for the following notes: 500\$, 1st estampa, green, of the Banco dos Estados Unidos do Brasil; 500\$ and 200\$, 1st estampa, green, and 500\$, 1st estampa, blue, of the Banco da Republica; 100\$, 1st estampa, of the Banco Emisor do Pernambuco; and 100\$, 1st estampa, of the Banco Nacional do Brasil, with or without the stamp of the Banco da Republica.

— The budget voted by the legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro and signed by the governor of that state, estimates the revenue for 1897 at 14,134,647,800 and the expenditure at 14,123,445,822. The principal sources of revenue are as follows:

Export duty on coffee.....	10,000,000,000
..... other articles.....	331,257,900
Extraordinary revenue.....	2,949,911,300
Tax on transfer of property.....	1,864,913,000
Stamp tax.....	313,307,800
Deposits.....	722,449,000
The following are the principal items of expenditure:	
Public instruction.....	2,817,000,000
Police.....	2,405,931,000
Public works.....	1,815,000,000
Health.....	958,500,000
Municipal services.....	724,385,000
Collection of revenue.....	638,800,000
Courts of justice.....	600,000,000
Guaranteed interest to railways.....	523,560,000
State legislature.....	451,370,000
Retired functionaries.....	440,000,000
Interest on state debt.....	440,000,000

*Japanese*..... 114

**Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --- Dec. 28th**

Capital	Assets	Par	Last off.
10,000,000\$	Alimaga.....	200\$	— Aug. 56
6,000,000	Brazil Industrial.....	200	6 000 — Aug. 56
3,000,000	Cartao.....	200	10 000 — Jan. 56
3,000,000	Confancia Industrial.....	200	10 000 — Aug. 56
3,000,000	D. Isabel.....	200	40 000 — Jan. 56
1,000,000	Industria Minera.....	200	8 000 — Feb. 56
1,500,000	Manufactura Fluminense.....	500	8 000 — Mar. 56
4,000,000	Petropolitano.....	200	— May. 56
1,000,000	S. Pedro de Alcantara.....	200	— July 56
3,000,000	Santa Luiza.....	200	8 000 — July 56
			155\$000—
			110\$000
			120 000

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1.

I have not yet informed you that during my voyage from Brazil to this place the *Nectandra Amara* accomplished wonders; it is really astonishing. On board, three of my companions (two Portuguese and an Argentine) who suffered so much from sea-sickness that they remained lying down all day and were unable to retain the food that they ate, were completely cured by taking only two spoonfuls of *Nectandra Amara*. The first two were so much pleased with this result and were so anxious to obtain a bottle of the remedy that I was obliged to offer them one of those which I had taken the precaution of keeping for my own use. They landed at Pernambuco, assuring me that they will never lose an opportunity to recommend this preservative to their friends who suffer from sea-sickness. Accept my congratulations of the success of your remedy.—Havre, April 1st, 1891.—L. B. de MIRANDA.

2.

On board I gave some of the *Nectandra Amara* wine, which I had brought with me for my own use, and it helped us all a great deal against the sea-sickness. Dr. Homero Ottoni who was one of the passengers on the steamer, gave some of the passengers Tincture of *Nectandra Amara*; and asking him for a Testimonial, he did it with great pleasure, saying that in Guaratinguetá, where he exercised his profession as a physician, he had applied it continuously in case of gastric-intestinal complaints with very good results. Some of the other passengers also promised me testimonials which I shall forward to you as soon as I receive them. Aymoré, 15th November 1892. AUGUSTO DE ALMEIDA MAGALHÃES.

3.

Santos, 25th December 1894.

I beg to thank you again for the two bottles of Tincture of *Nectandra Amara*, which you were kind enough to offer me and I take great pleasure to inform you of the splendid results obtained on board the *s/s Aquitania* on my last voyage south. At the dinner table I noticed the absence of some friends and learned on inquiry that they had retired to their cabins, being down with sea-sickness.

I looked them up and after taking some *Nectandra Amara*, I had the great satisfaction to see them later on in the evening on deck, completely re-established.

Still more; my cabin-partner, an Uruguayan, who was on his return to his country, told me that he suffered on board from sea-sickness to such an extent, that he had never been able to leave the cabin or to walk, such was his disposition to vomit whenever he attempted to get up from his bed. Very well, with even that passenger I obtained a complete victory by giving him some *Nectandra* in the afternoon and at night; the next morning I had the great joy to find him on deck, where, on seeing me, he thanked me many times, asking me at the same time for the name of the medicine, as he intended to buy some of it on our arrival at Santos.

Myself, I fortunately do not suffer from that complaint, and had therefore no necessity to make use of your powerful preparation; as you see, however, it had all desired effect whenever it was wanted. Yours etc, ERNANI PINTO.

4.

Pernambuco, on board *s/s Alagoas*, 17th January 1895.

It was really at an opportune moment when you had the kindness to offer me your most excellent preparation, the Tincture of *Nectandra Amara*, because when on board, I was very ill and became sea-sick, due in all probability to the long time that I had not undertaken a sea voyage.

I took some of your medicine with a very good result and beg to thank you therefore most sincerely for your kind offer. Herewith please find three testimonials of some fellow-passengers, who were also benefited, like myself, by the use of that medicine.

I shall feel gratified if you will use this letter at your own discretion and have the honor to be, Yours sincerely, ANTONIO PINTO DE MORAES.

5.

Lisbon, Feb. 15th, 1895.

Mr. Joaquim Bueno de Miranda—It is a duty demanded by justice that I should inform you that the Tincture of *Nectandra Amara*, which I gave to companions for sea-sickness was successful far beyond my expectation. I don't know whether I ought to confess that I myself, being always indisposed when in travel, have for the first time miraculously succeeded in making a pleasant journey, which I can only attribute to the use of your remedy. I well remember the reluctance with which I accepted your samples for any one who loses 20 years in the drug business has almost the right to doubt the efficacy of any remedy that is announced. Wishing you much success in our business, I am, yours truly,—JOSE CESAR DE MATTOS.

Rua Augusta n. 265.

6.

Santo Thirso (Portugal), March 16th, 1895.

Mr. Joaquim Bento de Miranda.—My dear Sir:—I arrived here after a pleasant voyage, on the 13th of February. My wife, who suffered very much, obtained relief from sea-sickness by taking the pills and tincture of *Nectandra Amara*, which were very beneficial to all the passengers among whom I distributed those with which you thoughtfully presented me. Hoping that you are enjoying good health, I am, yours truly, JOSE J. PEREIRA BORGES.

N. B.—The printed wrappers on the bottles containing this remedy show that it is wonderfully efficacious in curing promptly and radically disorders of the stomach and intestines, to which one is liable when travelling by land or sea. Consequently any traveller who is acquainted with it will never fail to take it with him, as a preventive of such diseases on his journeys, as he will find it very beneficial.

## MANNER OF TAKING IT.

The dose prescribed on the printed wrapper should be taken on the eve of departure and in the act of going on board, and, in case of sea-sickness, in spite of these precautions, the dose should be repeated, after vomiting occurs, until the nausea entirely disappears.

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## GINGER ALE

We have just received from Kirker & Co. Ltd., Belfast, a new

consignment with

## Crown Stoppered Bottles

No corks.

No corkscrew.

Price the same.

## CRASHLEY & Co.

Caixa 906.

RUA DO OUVIDOR, 67

## Companhia Nacional de Navegação Costeira.

## ITAPOAN

will sail for

Bahia and Pernambuco on the 31st inst.

Receives cargo and encomendas at the  
Trapiche COSTEIRO

No. 56, Rua da Saúde.

Weekly Passenger service between Rio de  
Janeiro and Porto Alegre, calling at Para-  
naguá, Desterro, Rio Grande and Pelotas.

Sailings every Saturday at 4 p. m. invari-  
ably.

The Steamer

**ITAPACY**

with excellent accommodations for 1st and  
3rd class passengers,

will sail for

Paranaguá, Desterro, Rio Grande, Pelotas  
and Porto Alegre.

Saturday, 2nd January at 4 p. m.

Freight and parcels received through the  
Trapiche COSTEIRO, Rua da Saúde 56, up to  
the 1st.

Valuables at the office, on the day of  
sailing, till 2 p. m.

No encomendas of any description will be received at the Company's offices.

For passages and information apply to the office of

**LAGE IRMÃOS,**

Rua 1.º de Março, 49.

**WILLIAM SMITH,**

ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,

The best material used and all work guaranteed.

No. 5. TRAVESSA DE SANTA RITA

1st floor.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

## RUBBER HAND STAMPS

and  
Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

S. T. LONGSTRETH,

Office and works: 16, Travessa do Ouvidor,  
1st floor.

NB.—Special attention given to large size  
(trade-marks) and large type for marking coffee  
bags.

Business Signs Engraved